

A New Genus and Species of Armoured Scale
(Homoptera: Coccoidea: Diaspididae) from Ethiopia

by

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Some years ago a small collection of interesting scale insects was received from Ethiopia for identification. Among the insects examined was a very interesting species which could not be identified by the present writer. Numerous attempts to find a genus in which it might be described yielded no success and therefore the erection of a new genus seems essential.

COLLUBIA gen. nov.

Belonging to the tribe Diaspidini of the family Diaspididae. Body elongate with the pygidium very broadly rounded. Median lobes not zygotic but clearly yoked by a sclerotic band; second and third lobes bilobulate. Margin of segments (iv) to (vii) with an extremely regular row of macroducts, regularly sclerotized and with a series of broad, pointed, hyaline, plate-like structures. Dorsal macroducts present in submarginal and submedian series as far as segments (vii); macroducts departing from the usual diaspidine pattern but clearly two-barred on careful examination; on the pygidial segments at least, their orifices are surrounded by a thick sclerotized rim. Gland tubercles present but pygidial gland spines absent. Dorsal and ventral submedian setae much longer than usual. Anal opening superimposed on the vulva. Perivulvar pores present in the type species.

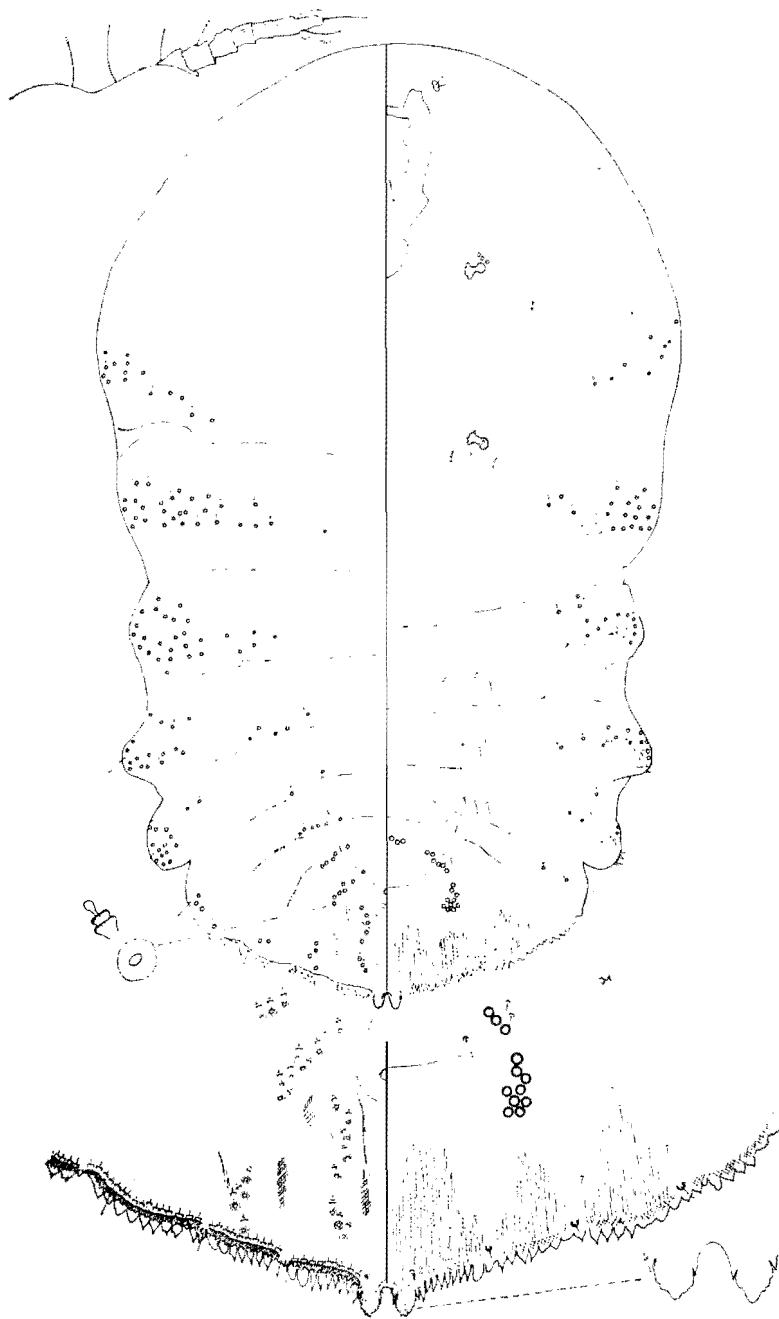
Type-species: *Collubia dentata* spec. nov.

NOTES. This genus differs from all other genera at present known to the author in having the margin of the pygidium with such a regular series of pointed, plate-like structures. It comes closest to the monotypical genus *Moraspis* Hall in having such a regular marginal row of ducts but differs from it in the absence of gland spines, the form and distribution of the dorsal pygidial ducts, and the length of the submedian setae on the dorsal and ventral derm of the abdominal segments.

***Collubia dentata* spec. nov., fig. 1**

Scale of adult female white, elongate, becoming very broad posteriorly, sometimes giving the scale an almost circular appearance, about 4 mm in length at full maturity. Male scale white, elongate, parallel-sided, non-annulate, about 1.3-2.0 mm in length.

Mounted females elongate, almost parallel-sided, usually broadest across the



prosoma which is slightly sclerotized at maturity; 1.2-1.5 mm in length. Median lobes yoked by a basal sclerotic band but well separated, irregularly scalloped, and each lobe with a small stout spine at the basal angles as figured. Second lobes bilobulate, rounded; third and fourth pairs of lobes not always easily distinguishable from the plate-like structures of the margin but the third lobes sometimes clearly bilobulate. Gland tubercle; present on the metathoracic to third abdominal segments and sometimes also on the mesothorax. Pygidial gland spines absent. Macroducts with the conduit tube narrower than the sclerotized inner end, orifices of at least the pygidial ducts surrounded by a thick sclerotized rim. A regular row of macroducts two or three deep, occurs along the sclerotized margin of segments (vii), (vi) (v) and part of (iv); the microduct on the inner end of these ducts is more attenuate than the clavate bulla on the inner ends of the dorsal ducts. Dorsal pygidial ducts in well differentiated submarginal and submedian series and number as follows: segment (iv) submarginal 3-8, submedian 3-8; (v) submarg. 1-6, submed. 5-10; (vi) submarg. 2-8, submed. 5-8; (vii) submarg. 1-3, submed. 2-5; on segment (vii) the ducts often form a more or less continuous row from the submarginal to the submedian area. Macroducts sometimes also distributed across the mediodorsal area of the prepygidial segments. A regular series of broad, pointed, hyaline, plate-like structures adorn the margin of the pygidium. Antennae with two long hairs. Anterior spiracles with 1-4 parastigmatic pores, posterior spiracles without. Perivulvar pores in five groups: median with 3-8 pores, anterolaterals with 5-11, posterolaterals with 8-14. Anal opening superimposed on the vulva.

Second instar female with the pygidial margin very similar to that of the adult.

First instar without the two dorsocephalic macroducts; anterior cephalic margin with a broad indentation between the bases of the antennae. Antennae five-segmented, with the terminal segment short and non-annulate; apical seta short (10-13 μ).

MATERIAL EXAMINED. ETHIOPIA: Collubi, 8.III.1964, on *Maytenus* sp. (Celastraceae), B. G. Hill. Described from adult ♀-holotype (H.C. 1495/2), nine adult ♀-paratypes, and first and second instars mounted on the same slides.

NOTES. This species bears some resemblance to *Moraspis euphorbiae* (Brain).

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EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. *Collubia dentata* gen. et spec. nov.